21. A method according to claim 16 wherein said porous ceramics block has an apparent porosity within a range of from 0.5 to 70%.

22. A method according to claim 17 wherein said porous ceramics block has an apparent porosity within a range of from 0.5 to 70%.

23. A method according to claim 18 wherein said porous ceramics block has an apparent porosity within a range of form 0.5 to 70%.

24. A method for manufacturing a dental material which comprises a porous ceramics block impregnated with a resin, said process comprising:

(a) molding into a prescribed shape a mixture comprising 100 weight parts of a ceramics powder containing 67 weight parts of SiO_2, 20 weight parts of Al_2O_3, 6 weight parts of K_2O and trace amounts of MgO, CaO, Fe_2O_3, TiO_2, silica and kaolin and having an average particle size within a range of from 3.0 to 50μm, and 12.5–20 weight parts of a sublimating hydrocarbon binder,

(b) firing the molded mixture in a vacuum to produce a porous ceramics block having communication holes and having an apparent porosity within a range of from 0.5 to 70%,

(c) carrying out a coupling treatment on the surface of the communicating holes of said porous ceramics block by allowing at least one coupling agent selected from the group consisting of a silane coupling agent, a titanic coupling agent and a zircoaluminate coupling agent to penetrate the surface, in the presence of an ultrasonic wave and/or in a vacuum, and

(d) allowing a monomer and/or an oligomer with at least an ethylenic double bond to penetrate into the communicating holes of the thus treated porous ceramics block in the presence of an ultrasonic wave and/or in a vacuum for subsequent polymerization therein therein.

25. A method for manufacturing a dental material which comprises a porous ceramics block impregnated with a resin, said process comprising:

(a) molding into a prescribed shape a mixture comprising a ceramics powder containing, as main ingredients, feldspar, Al_2O_3, and K_2O, and trace amounts of SiO_2, Na_2O, CaO, MgO and TiO_2, and having an average particle size within a range of from 3.0 to 50μm, and a sublimating hydrocarbon binder,

(b) firing the molded mixture in a vacuum to produce a porous ceramics block having communicating holes and having an apparent porosity within a range of from 0.5 to 70%,

(c) carrying out a coupling treatment on the surface of the communicating holes of said porous ceramics block by allowing at least one coupling agent selected from the group consisting of a silane coupling agent, a titanate coupling agent and a zircoaluminate coupling agent to penetrate the surface, in the presence of an ultrasonic wave and/or in a vacuum, and

(d) allowing a monomer and/or an oligomer with at least an ethylenic double bond to penetrate into the communicating holes of thus treated porous ceramics block in the presence of an ultrasonic wave and/or in a vacuum for subsequent polymerization therein therein.

26.A method for manufacturing a dental material which comprises a porous ceramics block impregnated with a resin, said process comprising:

(a) molding into a prescribed shape a mixture comprising 100 weight parts of a ceramics powder containing 88 weight parts of feldspar, 5 weight parts of Al_2O_3, 10 weight parts of K_2O, and trace amounts of SiO_2, Na_2O, CaO, MgO and TiO_2, and having an average particle size within a range of from 3.0 to 50 μm, and 20 weight parts of a sublimating hydrocarbon binder,

(b) firing the molded mixture in a vacuum to produce a porous ceramics block having communicating holes and having an apparent porosity within a range of from 0.5 to 70%,

(c) carrying out a coupling treatment on the surface of the communicating holes of said porous ceramics block by allowing at least one coupling agent selected from the group consisting of a silane coupling agent, a titanate coupling agent and a zircoalumionate coupling agent to penetrate the surface, in the presence of an ultrasonic wave and/or in a vacuum, and

(d) allowing a monomer and/or an oligomer with at least an ethylenic double bond to penetrate into the communicating holes of thus treated porous ceramics block in the presence of an ultrasonic wave and/or in a vacuum for subsequent polymerization therein therein.

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